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A FRIENDLY COMPANION.
It is true if you see it in
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WASHINGTON

The Bee
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BEE Read and advertise in

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VOL XVIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900

NO. 37.





RAISED HER FROM THE DEAD

Explanation of An Alleged Wonderful Miracle.

SANDFORD TO HIS CRITICS

Miss Olive A. Mills Asserts That After Having Died She Was Brought to Life by the Chief of the Holy Ghost and Us Society.

If the testimony of all the one hundred and fifty inmates of the temple is to be believed, the Rev. Dr. Frank Sandford, Chief of the Holy Ghost and Us School, and leader of the world's evangelization movement, with its headquarters at Shiloh, Me., has raised from the dead Miss Olive A. Mills, who has been for some time a dweller of the temple.

You never see your mistakes until it is too late.

Some people have an idea that they have more sense than others.

We often go to those for help we have advised.

Always treat your neighbor right and then you will never regret it.

The world is in a commotion and it is doubtful what the result will be.

Don't forget what you say to your friend because when he meets you, you may tell him something else.

The Bee had troubles of its own without taking up other people's.

If your friend is in trouble, don't ask some one else to aid him but do what you can yourself.

Your mother is your best friend when you are in trouble.

John F. Cook will have to do something better than he is doing if he wants votes.

Going among the bishops will not aid him in the least.

Men who go about looking for other people's affairs often leave their own undone.

There is no need of apprehension because the assistant superintendent looks after the supplies.

He is only doing what other people fail to.

People who are made to do a work worthy of support.

Taylor is Governor of Kentucky, notwithstanding the Democratic ticket.

Gobbel got what he had given and nothing more.

There was no conspiracy on the part of the Republican party.

Think well and act accordingly.

It is the noble and good man who succeeds.

You may fool some of the people sometimes.

Roosevelt would be governor of Kentucky if he were there.

Don't be alarmed if you should hear a noise.

Be what you are it will pay you.

It is not fair to misrepresent your friend.

Dame honesty will find you out sooner or later.

The truth is the best thing to practice.

John F. Cook will not be convinced how small a man he is until he announces himself a delegate.

He will see the difference between himself and the man he abused.

It is the man with false ambitions who fails to win.

An earthquake will strike North Carolina one of these days.

The money you earn keep it if you can.

An ancient once said "Put money in thy purse."

The deceitful man is a treacherous man.

The Hawaiian government will have one Chief Justice and one associate Justice.

It is about time that John F. Cook had retired.

He is a back number politician.

He will be given an opportunity to verify his statement to Judge Long.

He is a wise man who knows when to speak.

They want to see something in sight.

Speaking of men, the man who knows when to speak is the man.

Col. L. M. Saunders is still in doubt as to what he will do.

Of course he will not serve on the committee.

He is a man of his word.

The colored people don't want John B. Wight renominated.

Mr. Darnell the democratic Assessor doesn't want to be classed as a democrat.

No man should be ashamed of his company, when it is good.

YOUR CREDIT

IS GOOD

AT

House & Herrman N

The Only Complete Housefurnishing Establishment

Washington.

N. E. Cor. 7th and I Streets, N. W.

Washington.

N. E. Cor. 7th and I Streets, N. W.

Chas. E. Spielder

Manufacturer of Plain and Ornamental

IRON RAILING

Iron Porches, Window Guards, Grills, Balconies, Gratings, Cellar Doors, Etc., of Every Description.

Builders' Work A Specialty.

All work Firstclass.

Shop in Rear of 1344 H Street, N. E.

GET THE BEST James F. OYSTER

When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine

do not be deceived by alluring advertisements

and be led to think you can get the best made

and best finished and

Most Popular

For a mere song. See to it that

you buy from reliable manu-

facturers that have gained a

place in the market and

you will then get a

Sewing Machine that is noted

a world over for its dura-

tivity. You want the one that

easiest to manage and is

"Light Running".

There is none in the world that

can equal in mechanical con-

struction, durability of working

parts, fineness of finish, beauty

in appearance, or has as many

improvements as the

"New Home Sewing Machine Co.

OAKLAND, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. NEW YORK, N. Y. CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. NEW ORLEANS, LA. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. ATLANTA, GA.

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CHEESE.

MARBLE BUILDING.

Cor. Pa. Ave. and Ninth Street,

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Charges low.

SPECIALIST.

Doctor Douglas,

508 11th St., n. w.—bet. E. and F.

Specialist in Rheumatism and all

Chronic diseases. Consultation free.

Charges low.

ADVANTAGE

OF

BAILEYS

IMPROVED TRUSS.

It adjusts itself so perfectly to the rup-

ture that it is impossible for it to be-

come displaced.

It permits the utmost freedom of motion

with perfect safety.

All uncomfortable and injurious steel

spring pressure is avoided.

The pad is held in place by woven

bands, which retain an equal pres-

sure in all positions of the body.

It can be worn in bed, a great desir-

eratum to the young as tending to a

perfect cure.

It is the only suitable truss for chil-

dren and females.

The proper amount of pressure can be

wrought to bear and maintained in

any position without pinching or

harm to the wearer.

It will cure hernia if placed on the pa-

tient sufficiently early.

Excepting umbilical, it is the best

truss ever offered for all kinds of

hernia.

It is so perfect and comfortable in its

adjustment that the patient in a

short time forgets he is wearing it.

(See the certificate of Mr. Daniel

Johnson.)

Sent postage paid to any address on

receipt of price; \$3 for single and \$4

for double for double truss.

In ordering, give location of hernia,

right or left, and measurement.

Satisfaction given, money refunded

when the truss is returned in good

order. Address:

L. C. Bailey,

Room 15, 609 F St., N. W.

or 2921 M St., N. W., Was. D. C.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Northwest.

George & Co., 908 7th street, north-

west, is where you will find the

best gents goods. Take your boys

there and say The Bee sent you. Mr.

George is an affable and just man to

the people.

THE MILLIONAIRE COLONY.

Croesus That Have Recently Gone to New York to Live.

THE LATEST ADDITION.

William A. Clark, of Montana, is the Reputed Possessor of Two Hundred Million—What he Proposes to Lay Out on His New Mansion.

Five hundred million is the round sum by which New York's fashionable society has been enriched by ten new comers within the last five seasons.

From the Pacific coast, from the northwest, from the middle west and the middle states these Croesuses have come to add their wealth to the already enormous riches of the millionaire Fifth avenue colony.

They are spending money there in a manner that dazzles even the Van derbilts and Astors, who have heretofore led the way in lavish outlays.

Palaces costing one, two and ten million dollars each, million-dollar yachts, racing stables with hundreds of thousands, pictures for which scores of thousands each are paid, jewels beyond computation, mark the advent of these newly-arrived millionaires.

Probably the most sensational entrance into New York's Fifth avenue coterie is that of Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, the reputed possessor of over two hundred millions.

He is credited with saying that he would spend on millions dollars on a house and its furnishings that should be the finest in New York.

A balustrade of gold and a silver staircase made from metal taken from his own mines, pillars and wainscoting and friezes of costly marbles, wall paintings done by famous masters from abroad, to rival the works of art in the palaces of Roman Emperors and Pompeian nobles, and pictures and tapestries costing fortunes each. This is how it is said Senator Clark proposes to lay out ten million dollars on his new mansion. At present only the foundations are being laid at the corner of Fifth avenue and Seventy-seventh street.

When Senator Clark was in Paris last spring he purchased a stained glass window for his house from the Comte de Jauze for \$30,000. This window, which is very old, shows historic Greek figures, and is considered the most beautiful in France.

Mr. Clark also sat for a portrait, which is to adorn his library. Bernard, the artist, received \$25,000. The Senator offered Prince Murat \$300,000 for the Louis XV. Gobelin tapestries, which the Prince refused.

The multi-millionaire then contented himself with buying a Turner picture for \$20,000, and gave corresponding prices for works by Dupret, Corot, Diaz, Rousseau, Jongkind, Daumier, Boudin, Lepine and other masters. He also began negotiations in England for the tapestries of the royal suite belonging to the Earl of Coventry, which cost originally \$350,000.

Snator Clark at the same time bought the finest specimens of furniture he could find belonging to the period of Louis Quatorze, Louis

XVII, and Louis XVIII.

make it do man's drudgery at practically no cost; to make it hew his wood and draw his water, run his railroads, furnish light and heat to cities, propel vessels across the ocean—in short, to substitute it everywhere for the present use of coal and wood and other fuels—has been the dream of De

Cous, Herschel and of Ericsson. Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, has written powerful words calling attention to the necessity for such an invention. He has declared that the human race must depend in the future upon the sun for heat and power. It is a method for the utilization of this heat of the sun in a practical way that Dr. William Calver claims to have discovered. In substantiation of his claim, he attains results which would seemingly convince the most skeptical. Dr. Calver seems thoroughly wrapped up in the work that he has in view.</

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A SENATOR.

Ever since the political upheaval and consequent disaster to the Democratic Party and the decent people of South Carolina precipitated Pitch fork Tillman into U. S. Senate, that august and dignified body has been shocked and disgraced by the vulgar mannerisms and coarseness which are the distinguishing characteristics of the "gen" who misrepresents that State. An uncanny vicious thing upheaved after the fashion of an earthquake which ejects grotesque objects from the bowels of the earth he sides along, roaring furious and fast an awful object lesson of the possibilities of a political convulsion. Were it not for his offensiveness, and vicious tendencies he might be taken slightly, and ever become interesting to the extent of gazing in imagination at a one eyed goose in its antics fighting or fleeing from an imaginary foe attacking on the blind side. Unlike the lofty high minded Southern aristocrat or gentlemen to the manner born, he is a product of the South since the war, of the "Cracker" and mud eating element which has found its opportunities in the misfortunes of the South.

Based on these and similar utterances "Uncle Retort" makes a retort in the following words:

UNCLE RESTS' RETORT TO "PITCH FORK TILLMAN."

Hi, Mr. Ben, ob Pitch fork fame?
Dey say dat Tillman is yo name;
Jes' stop now, in yo mad career,
An some truf from dis "Nigger" hear!
Is it a fak, dat you does come
From dat state, once by Haynes
called home?
South Carliny ebber sens birth
Sent men to Congress ob some
worth:
It's hard to b'lieve, but I guess true,
De state went crazy an' sent you
Kase from yo acts an' foolish talk
Yo true work is to use de "Fork."
Yo "Pitch, rear, toss, cuss an' wrangle."
English you does awful mangle,
Wid no thought or idea bigger
Dan to crush an' cuss dr "Niger."
W'en a speech to make you does try,
You allus makes yo self to lie
Fust you sez to "Suffrage pure".

De "Nigger" is a "Menace" sure.

Den sez "Purists" "stuff de boxes,"
Which probes dem, de impure
foxes.

Now wid "Pitch fork" eloquence
gran

You 'genjobs at de "Nigger" man;

Sez "Dem you bulldoze shoot" an' main

An' den declares you "Ain't ashamed!"

Pears like you is some kind of beast

Sans "men's woe" seems to you
a frast.

Den you say we's bought an' sole!

Ebber sens us, yo faders stole

Our habits life an' form ob thought,

Has been to us by you uns taught.

To South Carlinians libin, slain,

Yo record is on dem stain

Yo folks, if bad as yo's painted

Will go to hell, dought dey's sain' ed.

For the Lawd will not make him
whole

Who kills ambition in a soul.

For sure, if as you say, de state

Is agonizin soon and late

Thikin' no means of too great pain

To place de "Nigger" back again

In bondage, ob a wosser kind,

An take all manhood from his
mind;

Sure dere kin be no odder doom

Den dat; wen dey comes to the
tomb.

But "Pitch" yo "Fork," "Till-

man's" no more;

An dip yo han's in Nigger gore,

You ain' gwine stop de oclan's tide,

Nor yet de "Niggers" progress
hide!

Regardless ob yo assertions,

Ob yo cusses an' aspersions,

De "Nigger" now whom you despise

Has got his face turned to the
skies;

An' will not stop his onward way,

Dough, all "Hell gap and bid him
stay!"

of. All, done to secure "white supremacy."

The "best white people of the

South" should also feel some what

grateful to this noble specimen of

God's creation (although he claims

to be self made, and we are not

inclined to dispute the ear marks)

for exonerating them from the

crimes perpetrated in their name.

For if there ever was a type of the

genus home in which the brute

predominated over the human, we

have it in the subject of this

sketch; in his ancestry and their

kind. But to the Nation which

viewed with comparative compla-

cance the attitude and history of

the South since 1876 and which

now is expanding to imperial do-

main and assuming government of

millions of heterogeneous people

there comes a solemn warning,

beware of depriving those people

of their God given manhood rights

and liberties, whether by force or

alleged constitutional methods.

They are not as civilized, Christianized nor docile as the American

Negro.

Senator Ben. Tillman or "Pitch fork" Tillman of S. C. among other things, said in a speech delivered Monday, Feb. 26th, 1900

the following, viz: We (South Carolinians) "Stuff ballot boxes, bulldoze and shoot "Niggers" and are not ashamed of it!" The "Nigger" stands as a menace to pure suffrage and good government, because he is a purchasable quantity educated or illiterate.

This decision was reached Monday by the election board appointed by the national republican committee at its recent meeting at the Arlington Hotel and authorized to adopt such measures and methods as might be best calculated to secure the expression of the District of Columbia.

The board consists of Judge John B. Cottam, chairman; Mr. W. Calvin Chase, and Mr. L. M. Saunders. The following statement, signed by all the members of the board, was given out for publication after the meeting adjourned, addressed "To the Republicans of the District of Columbia:"

"The election board appointed by the national republican committee to superintend the election of delegates and alternates to the national republican convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1900, have adopted rules concerning the election of such delegates from the District of Columbia.

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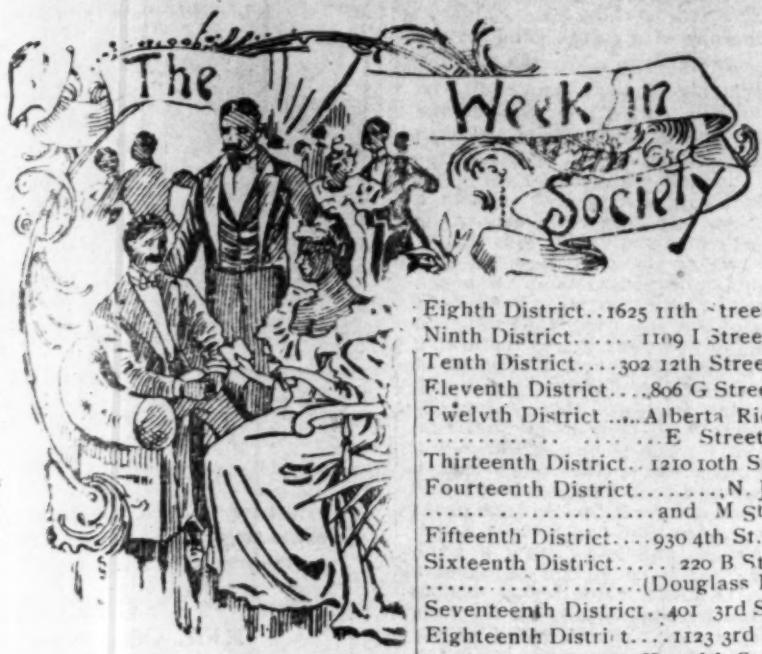
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Mr. James H. Dabney the well known undertaker of 1132 3rd street N. W. is recovering from his recent illness.

Miss Sarah Washington of 1928 12th street N. W. is visiting relatives in Baltimore. She will be absent for a month.

THE COMING ELECTION.

HOW THE DISTRICT WILL BE DIVIDED

The District of Columbia will be divided into 22 districts as follows:

First District.—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the limits of the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying east of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Second District.—All that part of the county of Washington, outside the cities of Washington and Georgetown, lying west of Lincoln avenue and Bunker Hill road.

Third District.—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying west of High street.

Fourth District.—All that part of the city of Georgetown lying east of High street.

Fifth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying west of twenty-first street west.

Sixth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of K street north, between Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Seventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between K street north and N street north, and Fifteenth street west and Twenty-first street west.

Eighth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of N street north, between Seventh street west and Fourteenth street west.

Ninth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and N street north, and between Eleventh street west and Fifteenth street west.

Tenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street north and the canal, and between Eleventh and Fifteenth streets west.

Eleventh District.—All that part of the city of Washington south of canal and east of Eighth street west.

Twelfth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and the canal.

Thirteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between Seventh street west and Eleventh street west, and between G street north and N street north.

Fourteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying north of K street north, between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Fifteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between D street north and K street north, and between North Capitol street and Seventh street west.

Sixteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between North and South Capitol streets and Seventh street west, and between D street north and the canal.

Seventeenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying between G street south and the canal, and between South Capitol street and Eighth street west.

Eighteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of G street south, between South Capitol street and Eighth street west.

Nineteenth District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street north, between North Capitol street and Fifteenth street east.

Twenty first District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying east of Fourth street east, and between E street north and E street south.

Twenty second District.—All that part of the city of Washington lying south of E street south and east of Fourth street east.

VOTING STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

First District, Goodhope, Chapman's, Benning's, Corner Store, Ivy City, 109 Capitol Ave.

Second District, Tenny Town, McPherson and Carney Sts., Reno Hill.

Third District, 3286 M St., N. W.

Fourth District, Geo. E. Kent, 1417 28th Street N. W.

Fifth District, 1144 21 Street N. W.

Sixth District, 1019 19th Street N. W.

Seventh District, 1456 P Street N. W.

CURRENT Gossip.

The Star reporter, upon leaving Mr. Saunders, found several of his lieutenants very much disconcerted by his withdrawal. He was a candidate for delegate four years ago, and spent a considerable amount of money in behalf of his ambition.

It will be remembered that Col. Saunders was a candidate for delegate under the Hawaiians Administration and was defeated. He was also a candidate four years ago. The trouble with Col. Saunders is he has been badly advised.

RAISED HER FROM THE DEAD

Explanation of An Alleged Wonderful Miracle.

SANDFORD TO HIS CRITICS

Miss Olive A. Mills Asserts That After Having Died She Was Brought to Life by the Chief of the Holy Ghost and Us Society.

If the testimony of all the one hundred and fifty inmates of the temple is to be believed, the Rev. Dr. Frank Sandford, Chief of the Holy Ghost and Us School, and leader of the world's evangelization movement, with its headquarters at Shiloh, Me., has raised from the dead Miss Olive A. Mills, who has been for some time a dweller of the temple.

People in his section who have been watching the progress of affairs on the Durham sand hill are at a loss to understand how this latest manifestation at Shiloh shall be characterized. The scattered population about is composed of hard-headed Yankees and farmers. The events of the last four or five years on the hill are almost too much for their credulity and yet in the next breath after expressing doubts as to some things they will tell the listener that they have found Mr. Sandford and his disciples the best citizens in the town has had. They pay their bills promptly; they feed the hungry. All are welcome at the temple. The persons who dwell there devote themselves to a life based upon all the precepts of the Bible to the letter.

In seven years Sandford has built the great temple without passing the contribution box, has erected children's building near by—a structure of stone—and has completed and quite fully equipped a \$25,000 brick building that is called "Bethesda" and which is used as a hospital for the healing of persons by the power of God.

In this building of Bethesda was wrought the alleged miracle that has attracted such wide attention. When a bare outline of the story had been finished in the local papers, and had made the rounds of the press, the mail for Shiloh (the temple has a postoffice of its own) increased to hundreds of letters daily. People all over the United States have been asking for additional facts and seeking corroboration. Miss Mills has made the following written statement:

"I had been ill for several days at Shiloh, but I was not very much worried at first. Then I grew worse. The elders at Shiloh prayed for me, but I made no progress. I know I passed out of this life. I knew when my jaw dropped. It was death. Then for a time I was in darkness. It seemed to me as though I was groping about somewhere and somehow, trying to find exit from some place in which I was imprisoned. Then I seemed to rise gradually out of and above my body. The 'I' in me rose. I don't have any idea what this second self looked like. I never thought of that part. I simply understood that I rose above and realized was the body in which I had dwelt. I could look down upon it. I could see the people gathered around it as it lay on the bed.

"Then Mr. Sandford came in and looked at me and knelt. 'Oh! I was so afraid that he would pray loudly. Voices were something awful to me. I felt I knew just what all were thinking about. I didn't need words. He prayed in a whisper. That brought quiet. Then it seemed to me that I was content to drift away. Some force impelled me away from the room and those friends. It seemed that I went through a valley of darkness, or passing through a dark tunnel. I felt rather than saw that there was light—a great radiance—at the other end. Slowly I drew forward into that light. And as the light gleamed brighter and brighter my joy grew more and more profound. I know that I was approaching the Kingdom of God Almighty. I was afraid just a moment—there in the dark; then I got out of the fear into the great, wonderful peace of God that I shall never forget. I know I went almost to heaven. I know—I know that, for the joy touched my spirit. As you approach a vineyard you scent the fragrance of the grapes before you get where they are. Well, I was near enough to heaven for the fragrance of it to touch my spirit. It was beautiful!"

"Then, from away back somewhere, came thinly and faintly the words, 'In the name of Jesus of Nazareth, Olive Mills, come back.'

"And again I was over the body from which I had departed. The people were gathered about. It seemed to me that this poor, sunken casket of flesh was some old, soiled, discarded garment. I rebelled at putting it on again. But I knew that there was good reason for this command that had been laid upon me. After what I had experienced I was in no mood to withstand the commands of God. So I went back into my body.

In the section round about Shiloh there are all sorts of expressions. The clergymen of Lewiston and Auburn preached sermons on the matter, for it has excited much religious interest in these two cities. These clergymen have been interviewed. All of them state their conviction that Mr. Sandford is sincere, but misguided. When the expression of these opinions was laid before Mr. Sandford he said:

"These men, though honest in their intent, do not believe that God can do this. They practically say so. Therefore, it will never fall within their experience to witness such manifestation of the power of the Holy Ghost. For if God should answer doubt with success He would be putting a premium on unbelief and practically dethroning faith. They who did not see this thing stand counter to many other worthy Christians who did see it. I never entered into controversies with the churchmen. I have no patience with hair splitters. I don't preach. I practice. And, therefore, the Holy Ghost does by me as He agrees in His Book to do by every man who will follow out His commands, not in their own roundabout way, but in His direct path. Let us be cautious how we strive to make God out a liar."

FACTS ABOUT BANANAS.

Why the Red Banana Has Disappeared—Phases of the Trade.

Red bananas are so scarce nowadays as to be practically a rarity; the prevailing banana is yellow. Twenty years and more ago the red was the prevailing banana and the yellow the rare one. The change from red to yellow was due to commercial reasons; the yellow banana is more profitable.

The yellow banana requires less care and time in cultivation, and so costs less in that stage. It sticks to the stem better than the red banana, and so stands handling better. There are one-third more yellow bananas to the bunch than red. With all these marked advantages in its favor the yellow banana has practically driven the red banana out.

With this great scarcity red bananas now bring fancy prices; it may be ten times as much as yellow bananas. With yellow bananas at \$1 or \$1.50 a bunch red would be worth from \$6 to \$11, and there would be fewer in a bunch. Red bananas sell nowadays in the fruit stores as high as twenty cents apiece.

The comparative few bunches imported are taken by dealers in fine and fancy fruit as novelties, the rarity in large measure determining the price. It might be asked why, with red bananas at such a price, more are not cultivated; to which the answer is that if more were raised the price would go down again, and there would be no profit in raising them for the general demand, in competition with the more economically produced, more prolific and better shipping yellow bananas. The red banana appears to be now in its scarcity like some other kinds of comparatively rare fruits, or, say like game. Some people prefer the flavor of the red banana, some prefer that of the yellow; it is probable that the great majority would have no choice; and the far lower price at which the yellow banana can be offered to the individual consumer settles the question.

Bananas were never before so cheap as they have been in very recent years. Formerly a luxury that was rather costly than otherwise, the banana is now a cheap luxury; very good bananas can now be bought commonly in the streets in the season at a cent apiece, or ten cents a dozen, such as formerly cost two or three times as much. Formerly bananas were bought in small fast schooners, in sailing vessels, in sick fast schooners, which, with any sort of favoring conditions, made quick trips; with adverse weather, if long continued, the cargo rotted. Now bananas are brought by steam, in fast steamers built especially for the fruit trade.

These steamers may, of course, be broken up by storms, and they are not likely to be, commonly their land cargoes in the specified time, and in the best and most suitable condition for handling and marketing to the best advantage, and with the least possible waste, and with advantage as to even as of supply. The great bulk of the banana trade in this country is not controlled by a company which is said to importers have organized.

The bananas eaten in this country come from Costa Rica, British and Spanish Honduras, Columbia, Jamaica and Cuba; that is, from countries around the southern part of the Gulf of Mexico and around the Caribbean Sea. The bulk of the fruit from the Gulf countries goes to New Orleans for distribution, that from the other countries goes to Atlantic ports. For many years bananas have had a more or less wide distribution from the ports of receipts; but they were never before so widely distributed, nor sold so cheaply at interior points, as now. Bananas are now sold, not as rarities, but more or less commonly, in all parts of the country; practically everywhere; the eastern part of the country being supplied from Atlantic ports, and the Mississippi valley and the western half from New Orleans. Costa Rica bananas are now shipped from New Orleans over pretty much all the western country to the Pacific coast.

—N. Y. Sun.

The Boer War.

Dr. W. J. Leyds, the Minister of the South African Republic in Europe, in answer to a question as to how long the Boer war will last, says:

"Probably six months. It is impossible."

—N. Y. Sun.

Gathering Them In.

"You're a nice little boy, to bring three new scholars to Sunday school," said the teacher.

"Yes'm," replied conscientious Johnnie. "But dey've promised to whack me on a old shovel, will kill any bad odor in existence and leave a fragrant one behind."

WOLVES IN DENVER.

A Citizen of That Town Chases in a Buggy Two of the Beasts.

An exciting and exceedingly novel wolf hunt was one of the incidents of current life yesterday within the municipal limits of Denver. The hunter in the strange chase was Norris Sprigg, editor of Mecca, a weekly newspaper published in this city. Two large and lively prairie wolves, which he flushed on the car tracks near the Colfax avenue entrance to City Park, were Niurud Sprigg's quarry.

Sprigg resides on Park Hill, just beyond the easternmost bounds of the park. He left home for his office about 7:30 o'clock in the morning, intending to take a Colfax avenue car. As he neared the point on the track where a stop is made for the accommodation of visitors to the park, the editor was startled by seeing two big, lean wolves trotting between the rails toward him.

At first he believed himself the victim of a delusion. It was too late in the city's growth, he thought, to hear the wolf's lone howl in the streets of Denver. But just then the pair of wolves halted and howled as one wolf and Sprigg concluded they were real. He is an old hunter, and office duties were forgotten as he looked about for a stone or other available weapon with which to attack the wolves. But while he was engaged in the quest his game had taken to the park and were loping smoothly toward the more or less open prairie to the east.

The excited Sprigg, all his hunting blood aboil, set after the escaping beasts of prey. They hung together and were headed in the direction of Sprigg's residence, so the pursuer hoped to reach home in time to get his gun for a shot at one of them.

Sprigg and the wolves had gone but a short distance when a boy in a light vehicle drove across the path of the hunter.

"Hi, boy, jump down for a second. Show you something here," panted Sprigg, as he caught the bit and stopped the horse.

Without thought the boy alighted and in a jiffy Sprigg had seized his horse and buggy and was in the driving seat.

"Wolves," he yelled at the paralyzed boy, waving his hand wildly. "You stay here. Be back in ten minutes."

And then he cut by the shortest route toward his dwelling.

The wolves were in sight all the time on the nearly level prairie, and Sprigg's keen eyes still on them when he reached home and shouted:

"Gimme my gun, quick!"

One of the household handed him the only loaded weapon on the premises—N. 12 Parker's shotgun and a 42-caliber revolver.

Then Sprigg seized on his borrowed gun after the disappearing wolves. He took no account of the numerous irrigation ditches that crossed his way, but drove pell-mell over every obstacle. Fortunately for him and the horse the wolves avoided ditches and other perpendicular barriers, keeping to the level and open country. There must have been a hunter strain in the blood of Sprigg's steed, for it began to gain on the wolves, and finally, after a run of nobody knows how many miles, the editor concluded that he was within range.

The editor opened fire with the shotgun on the hindmost wolf, and delightedly saw the beast stumble, rise again, and then go on with the most perpendicular limp. The horse lifted to a spurt, and Sprigg made ready for another shot. He was now sure of the wounded wolf, so the second shot was aimed at its mate. Sprigg thinks he wounded this wolf, too, but not serious enough to bag it, so he turned all his attention to the other one. Upon getting close enough to the lame wolf he jumped from the buggy, dropped on one knee and brought down the quarry with a pistol bullet.

After finishing the wolf, the triumphant editor remembered the waiting boy and his own neglected pastepot and shears. He returned the rig to the boy, rewarded him for his unwilling assistance in the morning's chase and, after leaving the dead wolf at home, caught his downtown car.

Editor Sprigg had the fresh pelt of the wolf on exhibition. He prizes it above any souvenir of the chase that ever fell to his lot, because of the queer circumstances surrounding its taking. It is Sprigg's opinion that the two wolves were returning from a night's poaching among the small game in City Park when he ran across them. He can think of no sufficient cause to account for their being driven into the city for forage. There have been far too little snow to drive them out of their usual haunts.

From another source it was learned that newly made wolf dens had been noticed recently a short distance beyond City Park. It is possible that a colony of wolves, driven from some wilder neighborhood by scalp hunters eager for bounty money, has settled in the locality. A regular round-up for the pests is already discussed.

—Denver Republican.

HORN THE TAYLOR.



The most successful man in the city is Horn, the tailor. He left for Philadelphia, Pa., yesterday to have shipped to this city his new spring import goods. It is the largest lot of new spring goods that have ever been shipped to this city by any importer. Do you need a

NEW SPRING SUIT?



One that will fit you to a 't'aste? I can't fail to call in his place of business, 637 F street, n.w. on Monday and examine his new line of goods that you desire to see. Do you want an

A NEW STYLE SUIT?



If you want to look nice, Horn has who knows how to fit you. I have a hump in your back or broken leg, Horn knows how to cure it. He defecates. Do you want an

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No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A small pocket containing five R.I.P.A.N.S. in a paper case (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—for five cents. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the convalescent. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (50 tablets) can be had by sending forty-eight cents to the R.I.P.A.N.S. Company, 1010 14th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. A single carton (250 tablets) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

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WAYS OF CARRYING MONEY.

Of All These the Average Woman's Is
Set Forth as the Worst.

A great many men have cranky ideas about preparing their bills for ready handling. One plan is to fold each bill separately, keeping the denominations apart in the various divisions of their pocketbooks. This method facilitates the search for the desired sum when making a purchase. This is almost a sure guard against passing out a bill of the wrong denomination.

Then there are men who make a neat roll of all their bills. The first is rolled by itself to about the size of a lead pencil, the next is lapped about it and so on to the end. Then a rubber band is placed about the entire lot. When it is desired to use one of the bills the rubber is removed and the end of the first bill caught between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand while the roll is held between the thumb and forefinger of the left hand. Then the bill is quickly unwound, none of the others being disturbed.

A great many men never carry a pocketbook. One reason for this is that a well-worn purse more easily slips from the pocket than a roll of bills. Then, again, the bulk of a pocketbook is annoying; it takes up too much room, especially where the pants are made snug. When pocketbooks are not carried a favorite receptacle is the watch pocket. When this is used the bills are made up into a little hard bunch. Their presence is always felt against the body. In a crowd there is no danger of losing them, and when traveling with any considerable sum this is a safe depository.

Some men have a fad of carrying a lot of new bills in an envelope, which is kept in an inside pocket. Now and then a man is found who keeps a few bills in every pocket. He goes on the theory that if he is robbed of one lot, a sufficient amount remains to last him until he reaches home. He starts out feeling that he is going to be robbed, and makes provisions to meet any possible emergency. He usually makes three folds of his bills and tucks them away in the corners of his pockets with extreme care. He does not feel surprised if he finds, upon making an inventory after he reaches home, that a part of his funds has disappeared, as he expected to be robbed.

Any number of men are bound to keep only a little working capital in their trouser's pockets, the bulk of their fund being concealed in broad, flat wallets in the inside pocket of their waistcoats. These bills are always of large denominations and folded once. When a man brings forth his reserved funds it will be found that all the bills have a smooth, bright appearance. They have been with him so long that they are as flat as a sheet of paper.

Very few men in this country carry coins in purses. In England purses are common. The material is generally pigskin, but undressed kid is also used extensively. The former have two compartments, one for small gold coins and the other for silver. It is sometimes amusing to watch a man with a little undressed kid bag pay his fare on the street cars, especially if he is wearing thick, dogskin gloves. Only conductors with great patience can watch the proceeding with complacency. A woman can pick out five pennies beneath a roll of bills in considerably less time than it takes the man with the kid purse to count a nickel. One reason that the kid purse is not popular is because it feels like the half of a small dumb-bell in the pocket when fairly well filled. In London it is the proper thing to carry a pigskin, owing to the large circulation of sovereigns. It is essential to keep the gold and silver separate in order to avoid mistakes.—Boston Herald.

Theory of Hunger.

We all know when we are hungry, but we do not know why we are hungry. The unscientific person will reply that we are hungry because we need food, and this is certainly true. Professor Appenheimer, of Heidelberg, agrees with this, but he agrees that there is much more to be said on the subject.

According to the professor, the sensation of hunger is felt by the human being whenever the food supply that nourishes the stomach is deficient in quality. On the other hand, the longing for food disappears whenever the stomach is filled, for at that time, through the process of digestion, the necessary supply of blood is furnished for the nourishment of the stomach. This rule does not hold good in the case of many invalids, as, for example, those suffering from chlorosis, since various tests show that they do not feel hunger even when there is no food in their stomachs.

The reason for this, says the professor, is because there is, as a rule, too much blood in the vessels that serve for purposes of nutrition. Whenever the stomach is more or less out of order in consequence of a deficient blood supply, a certain stimulus acts on the nerves, which are thus excited until they cause the well-known sensation known as hunger.

A Farewell Sermon.

A clergyman in the west country had two curates, one a comparatively old man, the other very young.

With the former he had not been able to work agreeably, and on being invited to another living he accepted it, and took the young curate with him.

Naturally there was a farewell sermon, and we can imagine the feelings of the curate who was to be left behind when he heard the text given out, "Abide ye here with the ass, and the lad will go yonder and worship."—Denver Post.

Centenary of Electricity.

"Electricity as we know it" is just 100 years old. In 1799 the Italian scientist Volta gave definite form to the method of producing the current, and it is from his name that we have the name "voltmeter" to describe the instrument which measures the force of the current, and "volt" as the unit of that measurement.

A Pertinent Query.

Browne—Come around to my house to-night and we'll have a quiet little game.

Towne—When did your wife leave?—New York World.

ONE GAVE RELIEF.

The Journey of a Cough Drop Across
the Hall to a Woman.

The clever Russian violinist who charmed all his hearers at the Peabody recital, on Friday, was not to blame for the incident. Although his name begins with something that sounds like a sneeze and ends in a "koff," yet the outbreak cannot be traced to that source. It was simply the result of the cold weather, and, probably, a draught. When the cough started the lady who found herself the victim of it was as mortified as could be. She knew that it was disturbing the audience and feared that it might give pain to the performer. She would have given worlds to have it stop but the cough went on with all the regularity of a piece of clockwork.

But there was a Good Samaritan in the audience, and this Good Samaritan happened to have a box of cough drops in her pocket. She had been to a concert before, and knew what a good, strong, healthy cough can do to a sotata in C minor. Her fellow woman with the irritated tonsils sat far from her, almost at the other end of the large room—but that made no difference. She must have a cough drop, and must have it right away. The noise must be stopped. She could not get up and carry the drop to the cougher. That would make the disturbance worse than it was. There was but one way to do it. The cough drop must be passed down the line. So she wrapped it up in a piece of paper, asked her neighbor to pass it on, and thus started it on its mission of peace. There was a smile, there was even a number of perceptible titters as it made its way slowly from lady to another. Some of them insisted on unwrapping the little bundle and making a special study of the drop, and more than one came near laughing in meeting when they found what burden they were bearing. But, in spite of all obstacles, the cough drop reached its goal and at once did its work.

A more grateful woman than the one to whom it was sent did not sit in the hall, and no one enjoyed the relief more than the Good Samaritan—Baltimore American.

ALL FOR TWO CENTS.

A Letter Delivered Seven Thousand Miles Away in Forty Days.

It may not be out of place to give an illustration of the vast distances a letter may travel on the strength of a two-cent postage stamp. Suppose one of the girl readers of the Companion in Key West, Fla., has a brother in the Klondike region, who has risked all to dig fortunes from mother earth, and writes to tell him the news from home. She drops the letter in the post office at Key West, and it starts on its long journey. It does not, of necessity, travel in a straight line, but must follow the twistings and turnings of the railroads, which have complete charge of it until the northwest corner of the State of Washington is reached. When it arrives at Seattle it has passed through fourteen states, and yet, so far as time is concerned, but one-fourth of its journey has been accomplished.

It now takes a sea voyage from Seattle to Juneau, Alaska, and from the latter place is carried, as I have already described, to Circle City. It may be taken from there by friendly hands farther into the Klondike country, and finally delivered into the hands of the anxious brother, now eagerly awaiting the arrival of the next party from the nearest town in which a postoffice is conducted, in the hope that some one will bring him a letter. The letter has now traveled in the neighborhood of 7,000 miles—by railroad, steamboat, stage, horseback and, perhaps, dog sled—and has been on the road for nearly forty days without a moment's rest.

No profit, in money, accrues to the government for delivering that letter; indeed, each letter sent into the Klondike costs the government for transportation many times the amount of postage charged.—Youth's Companion.

While Sleeping.

It is not while we work and worry over the affairs of life that we grow old. It is while we sleep, according to Flynn, the celebrated English physiologist.

Mr. Flynn leads us to this conclusion through his advocacy of the mid-night dinner plan.

"No midday luncheon for brain workers," said Mr. Flynn. "It impairs the mental powers and interrupts the train of thought."

Then Mr. Flynn proceeds to advocate a before-going-to-bed meal. "It is necessary to repair the waste that goes on at night," he said. "The waste of long nights is beyond calculation. The stomach should be well filled with nourishing food to counteract the loss. This is especially true of anemic persons."

Mr. Flynn points out the fact that most persons look pale and fagged as they get up in the morning. "I have heard dozen of friends say that they look five years older on rising than retiring, and it is true. If you would not grow old while you sleep be sure that you are well nourished before retiring. The body ages faster from hunger than time."

Calendar Curiosity.

January and October of the same year always begin with the same day. So do April and July, also September and December, February and March and November also begin with the same day, except in leap year. Each day in the week has served as a day of rest somewhere; Sunday among Christians, Monday with the Greeks, Tuesday with the Persians, Wednesday with the Assyrians, Thursday with the Egyptians, Friday with the Turks and Saturday with the Jews.

Known by His Wife.

Many of the papers thought it sufficient to say when Captain Gordon Chesney Wilson was shot by the Boers the other day that "Lady Wilson's husband" had been wounded. What encouragement is there for a man in his fit to go on trying to be a hero?—Chicago Times-Herald.

"It's always damp places that mushrooms grow, isn't it papa?"

"Yes, my boy."

"Is that the reason they look like umbrellas, papa?"

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1; will treat you right.

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1; language. It has the endorsement of the War



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"Gimme my gun, quick!"

One of the household handed him the only loaded weapon on the premises—a No. 12 Parker's shotgun and a 42-calibre revolver.

Then Spring urged on his borrowed nag after the disappearing wolves.

He took no account of the numerous irrigation ditches that crossed his way, but drove pell-mell over every obstacle. Fortunately for him and the horse the wolves avoided ditches and other perpendicular barriers, keeping to the level and open country.

There must have been a hunter strain in the blood of Spring's steed, for it began to gain on the wolves, and finally, after a run of nobody knows how many miles, the editor concluded that he was within range.

He opened fire with the shotgun on the hindmost wolf, and delighted to see the beast stumble, rise again, and then go on with the most perceptible limp. The horse lifted to a spurt,

and Spring made ready for another shot.

He was now sure of the wounded wolf, so the second shot was aimed at its mate.

Spring thinks he wounded this wolf, too, but not seriously enough to bag it, so he turned all his attention to the other one. Upon getting close enough to the lame wolf he jumped from the buggy, dropped on one knee and brought down the quarry with a pistol bullet.

After finishing the wolf, the triumphant editor remembered the waiting boy and his own neglected pastepot and shears. He returned the rifle to the boy, rewarded him for his unwitting assistance in the morning's chase and, after leaving the dead wolf at home, caught his downtown car.

Edited Spring had the fresh pelts of the wolf on exhibition. He prizes it above any souvenir of the chase that ever fell to his lot, because of the queer circumstances surrounding its taking. It is Spring's opinion that the two wolves were returning from a night's poaching among the small game in City Park when he ran across them. He can think of no sufficient cause to account for their being driven into the city for forage. There has been far too little snow to drive them out of their usual haunts.

From another source it was learned that newly made wolf dens had been noticed recently a short distance beyond City Park. It is possible that a colony of wolves, driven from some wilder neighborhood by scalp hunters eager for bounty money, has settled in the locality. A regular round-up hunt for the pests is already under way.

"When the laughter had subsided, he apologized to the court for his seemingly rude behavior, and explained that the amount of damages claimed by the editor was at first written \$1,000. He supposed the plaintiff had taken the second look at the colonel's pile and concluded that the wounds to his honor were worth an addition \$9,000. The result was to at once destroy the effect of Edward's sarcasm, towering indignation and high-wrought eloquence, and to render impossible a verdict of more than \$1,000. Lincoln immediately and fully admitted that the plaintiff was entitled to a judgment for some amount; argued in mitigation of damages, told a funny story applicable to the peculiar nature of the case, and especially urged the jury to agree upon some amount. The verdict was a few hundred dollars, and was entirely satisfactory to Lincoln's client."

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